

Kentucky Migration

Consequences for State Population & Labor Force

Kentucky Population Research
Kentucky State Data Center
Research Report

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Kentucky Migration

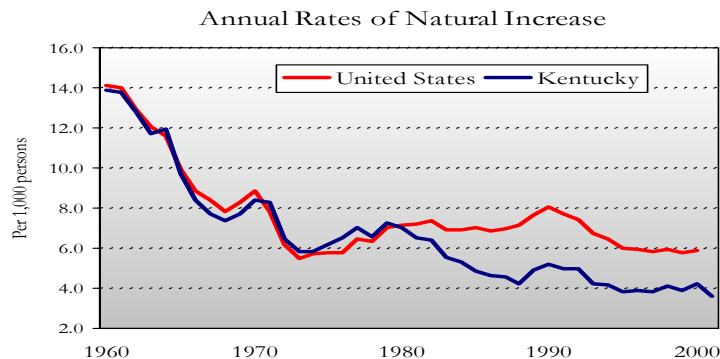
Consequences for State Population & Labor Force

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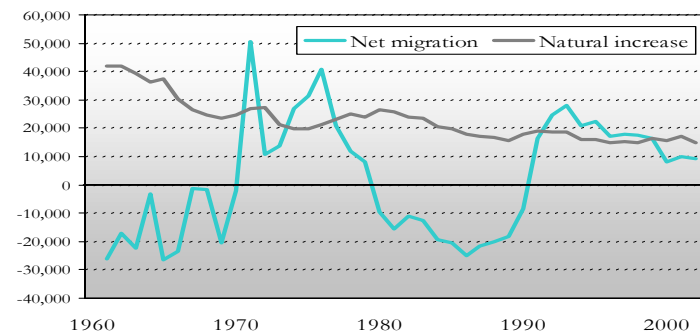
Introduction & major findings

The movement of people between states and the attraction of people from outside the U.S. are increasingly important to states for sustaining population growth and improving the quality of the labor force. In Kentucky—an aging state—the rate of natural increase of the population has decreased by 70 percent since 1960 and is currently below the U.S. rate. Migration is now the key component of growth of the state population and the determinant of major swings in population growth rates over the last four decades. Affecting more than just the size of population, migration also changes the composition, the make-up of the population. The characteristics of in-migrants are often different from those of out-migrants. Young workers may leave and be replaced by older workers and families. If the skills and education of those moving in vary from those moving out, migration can significantly impact the quality of a state's workforce—depleting or enhancing its stock of human capital. Migration flows to and from states may be large in volume, exchanging large numbers of people, but resulting in relatively small net changes in absolute size.

This report examines the differential flows of migration to and from Kentucky during the 1995-2000 period and the impact of this migration on the state population and workforce. Findings are derived from an analysis of a special tabulation of 2000 Census data. From the long-form questionnaire, mobility data are derived from the question on where people lived 5 years earlier in 1995. The mobility data are for persons 5 years and older unless otherwise noted.



Kentucky Annual Net Migration and Natural Increase



Although produced independently, this research is comparable and supports a recent study by John J. Perry and Michael W. Clark (2004) published in the Kentucky Annual Economic Report by the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Kentucky. A few differences in findings are due to the studies using different data sets from the 2000 Census. The U of K study analyzed the Public Use Samples, while this study used a special tabulation of all long-form questionnaires.

This study focuses primarily on migration to and from Kentucky—domestic and international migration. Although intrastate mobility is certainly important because it impacts local growth in terms of housing and economic development, the redistribution of people within the state does not affect the overall composition of the state population. Major findings include:

- The majority of Kentuckians (56 percent) did not change residence during the 1995-2000 period. On the other hand, 44 percent were movers—had moved to a different residence during the period. One third of state residents were intrastate movers—changed residence within Kentucky. These moves could have been across the street or from Pikeville to the Purchase. Having moved to Kentucky from another state or the District of Columbia, 8 percent of Kentucky residents in 2000 were domestic in-migrants. Another

one percent were international migrants having moved to the state from abroad. About seven percent of the state population moved out-of-state, elsewhere in the U.S. Only a few (2,300) moved from Kentucky to abroad.

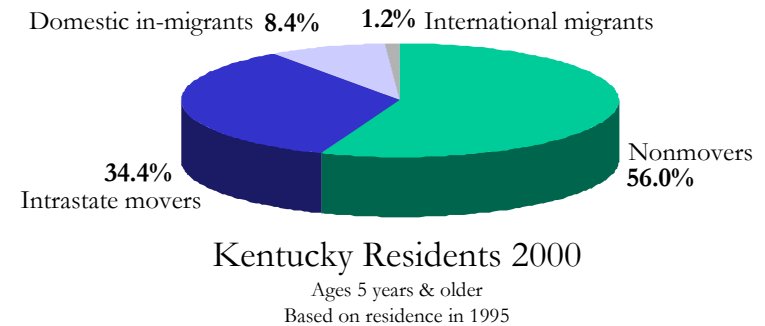
- Migration during the 1995-2000 period accounted for more state population growth (78,000 persons) than natural increase (76,000 persons). Net gains from international migration (44,000 persons) were more than domestic net migration (34,000 persons).

- Kentucky had net in-migration in all ages under 75 years including a surprising reversal of the net out-migration of young adults. Relatively large net in-migration of children indicated that the state attracted families with children, especially young children under age 10.

- Kentucky exchanged migrants with all other states and District of Columbia and had net out-migration to only eleven states. The state had the largest gross migration with neighboring states Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee, and with Sunbelt states Florida and Texas. Kentucky had the largest net in-migration from Ohio and Illinois, and also from more distant states California, Michigan, and New York. Migration with Ohio and Indiana, in particular, reflect population redistribution within the Cincinnati and Louisville metropolitan areas, respectively

- Although Kentucky has experienced gains from recent domestic migration, more persons with a college education left the state than migrated to it. Kentucky also had domestic out-migration of persons employed in professional and highly technical jobs. On the other hand, international migration to the state has been more representative of the higher educated and technically skilled increasing the states' human capital more than the net deficit to other states.

- International migration has responded to the demand for both the highly skilled and less skilled workers. In addition to the higher educated worker, the state has attracted many migrants from abroad who have less than a high school education.



- Migration status varied significantly by race and ethnicity. In 2000, nearly half of the state's Asian population and Latinos had migrated to Kentucky since 1995 from another state or from abroad. Only nine percent of Whites were recent migrants.

Key definitions

Natural increase—population growth derived from the numerical difference between births and deaths.

Domestic migration—the movement of people within the U.S.

Domestic in-migrant—a person who moved to Kentucky from another state or the District of Columbia.

Domestic out-migrant—a person who moved from Kentucky to another state or the District of Columbia.

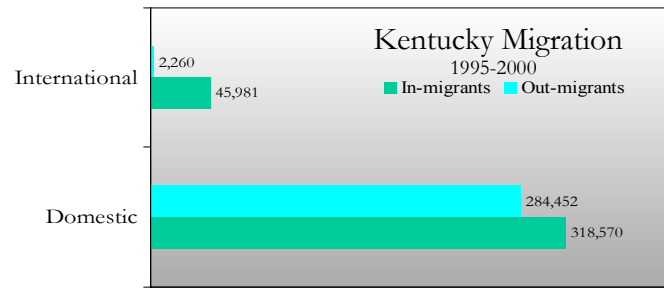
Net migration—the difference between in-migration and out-migration. Positive net migration indicates that more people moved to Kentucky from a particular state than from Kentucky to that state. Negative net migration indicates more people left Kentucky for a particular state than moved to Kentucky from that state.

Gross migration—the sum of in-migration and out-migration, an indicator of volume of migration activity.

International migration—the movement of people to Kentucky from abroad—outside the U.S. The census tabulates only international in-migrants. International out-migration from Kentucky is estimated to be relatively small in number.

Domestic & international migration

During the 1995-2000 period, Kentucky benefited from both the movement of people within the U.S. and immigration from abroad. More people moved to Kentucky from other states and the District of Columbia and from outside the U.S. than left the state for domestic and international destinations. Net domestic migration resulted in a gain for Kentucky of 34,000 persons, while international migration, we estimate, increased the state population by 44,000 persons.



Because the census is taken only of U.S. residents, it does not gather information on international out-migrants. We estimated the number of migrants who left Kentucky for destinations abroad by the *residual demographic method*. The beginning population was the 1995 state population estimate and the ending population was the 2000 census count. Births and deaths were obtained from state records. Migration were from census tabulation used in this report and were for persons five years and older. Equal in- and out-migration under age 5 was assumed even though in-migration was generally more representative of young children. Our estimate of international out-migration from Kentucky is 2,260 persons during the 1995-2000 period.

Although international migration resulted in a larger net gain for the state population, domestic migration activity, as measured by the sum of in- and out-migration or gross migration, was significantly larger (603,000) than international gross migration (48,000). With an average annual exchange of 120,000 migrants between Kentucky and other states, domestic migration plays an important role in defining the constituency of the state population and workforce. Supplementing domestic migration, the movement of people to the state from outside the U.S. selectively brings workers to Kentucky in response to demand for certain types of jobs and contributes to the increasing diversity of the state population.

In general, domestic in-migrants and out-migrants were more similar in terms of demographic characteristics than either domestic stream compared to international migrants. The international migrant to Kentucky was more likely to be male, non-White—Black or Asian, or Hispanic or Latino, than the

Estimating Kentucky international out-migration

The *demographic equation* tells us:

$$P_{t1} = P_{t0} + B - D + M$$

Where, P_{t1} is the population size at end of the period, P_{t0} is the population size at beginning of the period, B is the number of births during the period, D is the number of deaths during the period, and M is the net migration of the population—the difference between the number moving in and out of the population. M may be further divided into:

$$M = DIM - DOM + IIM - IOM$$

Where, DIM is domestic in-migration, DOM is domestic out-migration, IIM is international immigration, and IOM is international out-migration.

Hence,

$$IOM = P_{t0} - P_{t1} + B - D + DIM - DOM + IIM$$

For the population of Kentucky during the 1995-2000 period,

$$IOM = 3,887,427 - 4,041,769 + 266,414 - 189,920 + 318,579 - 284,452 + 45,981, \text{ or}$$

$$IOM = 2,260$$

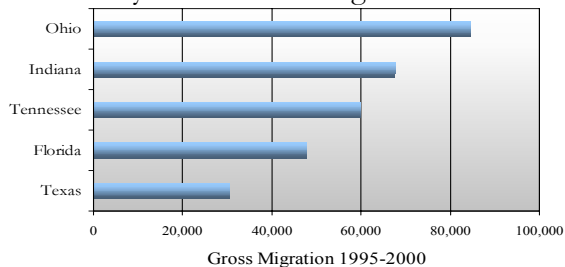
Migration estimates are for persons 5 years and older. This estimation of international out-migration from Kentucky assumes equal in-migration and out-migration of persons under 5 years old.

domestic migrant. Looking at the characteristics of specific migrant groups reveals the selectivity of the migration process. International migration was expected to be more representative of racial and ethnic minorities and it was. Asians comprised 16 of the state's international migrants—compared to two percent of domestic migrants, and less than one percent of all Kentucky residents. One of four international migrants was Hispanic or Latino. Latinos made up 3-4 percent of domestic migrants and less than two percent of all residents. Blacks or African Americans represented 12 percent of international migrants, about 10 percent of domestic migrants, and seven percent of all Kentuckians. International migrants to the state were more likely workforce ages 20-44 years and less likely ages 45-64 years than Kentucky domestic migrants in or out.

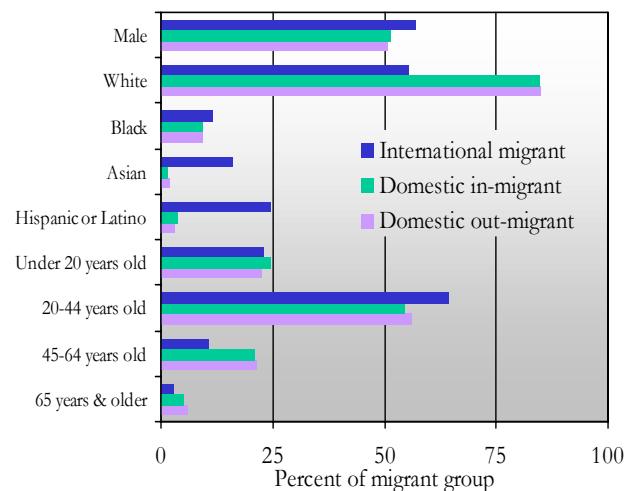
State-to-state migration

During the 1995-2000 period, Kentucky's domestic migration was substantial, involving the movement of 603,000 persons across the state border. People moved between Kentucky and all other states and the District of Columbia. In-migration from other states was generally larger than the counter flow of out-migration. Kentucky had net out-migration to only eleven states. Kentucky had the most migration to and from neighboring states Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee, and the Sunbelt states Florida and Texas. The state had least migration with small population states—Vermont, Rhode Island, Wyoming, and North Dakota.

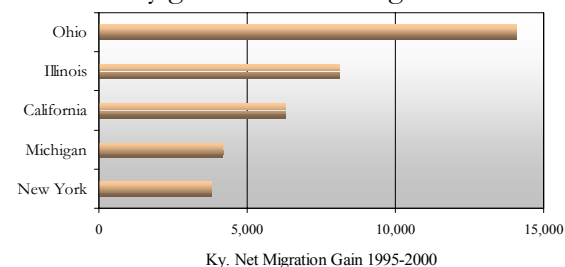
Kentucky has the most migration to and from:



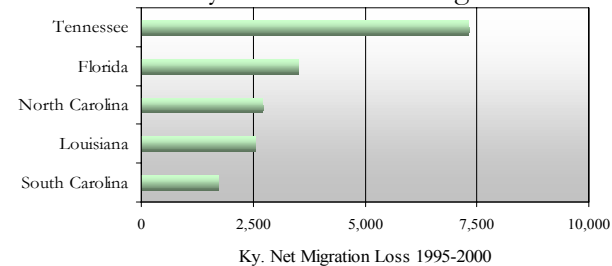
Selected Characteristics of Kentucky Migrants



Kentucky gains the most migrants from:



Kentucky loses the most migrants to:



Kentucky migration reflects two national trends—(1) the domestic movement away from large population states that as entry points into the U.S. have experienced large scale international migration, and (2) the shift to the Sunbelt. Kentucky had the most net gains coming from large population states—two

neighboring Ohio, Illinois, and three more distant California, Michigan, and New York. Certainly part of the retirement migration to the South, the state's largest domestic net migration losses were to Tennessee, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

Kentucky Migration* with Other States and the District of Columbia 1995-2000

| State | Migrants from state to Ky. | Migrants from Ky. to state | Net migration | Gross migration |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | 6,699 | 5,878 | 821 | 12,577 |
| Alaska | 1,074 | 806 | 268 | 1,880 |
| Arizona | 3,400 | 3,751 | -351 | 7,151 |
| Arkansas | 2,951 | 2,648 | 303 | 5,599 |
| California | 14,136 | 7,826 | 6,310 | 21,962 |
| Colorado | 3,847 | 3,516 | 331 | 7,363 |
| Connecticut | 1,107 | 942 | 165 | 2,049 |
| Delaware | 381 | 249 | 132 | 630 |
| District of Columbia | 442 | 331 | 111 | 773 |
| Florida | 22,070 | 25,570 | -3,500 | 47,640 |
| Georgia | 12,908 | 13,758 | -850 | 26,666 |
| Hawaii | 1,546 | 1,267 | 279 | 2,813 |
| Idaho | 597 | 453 | 144 | 1,050 |
| Illinois | 18,008 | 9,885 | 8,123 | 27,893 |
| Indiana | 33,712 | 33,889 | -177 | 67,601 |
| Iowa | 1,452 | 1,813 | -361 | 3,265 |
| Kansas | 3,090 | 2,207 | 883 | 5,297 |
| Louisiana | 3,365 | 5,915 | -2,550 | 9,280 |
| Maine | 660 | 514 | 146 | 1,174 |
| Maryland | 3,247 | 2,621 | 626 | 5,868 |
| Massachusetts | 1,702 | 1,413 | 289 | 3,115 |
| Michigan | 11,346 | 7,172 | 4,174 | 18,518 |
| Minnesota | 1,698 | 1,857 | -159 | 3,555 |
| Mississippi | 2,561 | 2,450 | 111 | 5,011 |
| Missouri | 6,709 | 6,197 | 512 | 12,906 |

| State | Migrants from state to Ky. | Migrants from Ky. to state | Net migration | Gross migration |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Montana | 594 | 390 | 204 | 984 |
| Nebraska | 1,146 | 589 | 557 | 1,735 |
| Nevada | 1,549 | 1,371 | 178 | 2,920 |
| New Hampshire | 716 | 709 | 7 | 1,425 |
| New Jersey | 2,813 | 2,005 | 808 | 4,818 |
| New Mexico | 1,434 | 926 | 508 | 2,360 |
| New York | 7,969 | 4,194 | 3,775 | 12,163 |
| North Carolina | 9,271 | 12,000 | -2,729 | 21,271 |
| North Dakota | 396 | 287 | 109 | 683 |
| Ohio | 49,328 | 35,231 | 14,097 | 84,559 |
| Oklahoma | 3,506 | 2,453 | 1,053 | 5,959 |
| Oregon | 1,384 | 1,212 | 172 | 2,596 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,934 | 4,032 | 2,902 | 10,966 |
| Rhode Island | 251 | 236 | 15 | 487 |
| South Carolina | 4,806 | 6,537 | -1,731 | 11,343 |
| South Dakota | 393 | 329 | 64 | 722 |
| Tennessee | 26,269 | 33,592 | -7,323 | 59,861 |
| Texas | 16,095 | 14,432 | 1,663 | 30,527 |
| Utah | 1,623 | 1,153 | 470 | 2,776 |
| Vermont | 262 | 150 | 112 | 412 |
| Virginia | 9,362 | 9,002 | 360 | 18,364 |
| Washington | 3,630 | 2,987 | 643 | 6,617 |
| West Virginia | 7,042 | 4,725 | 2,317 | 11,767 |
| Wisconsin | 2,818 | 2,591 | 227 | 5,409 |
| Wyoming | 280 | 391 | -111 | 671 |

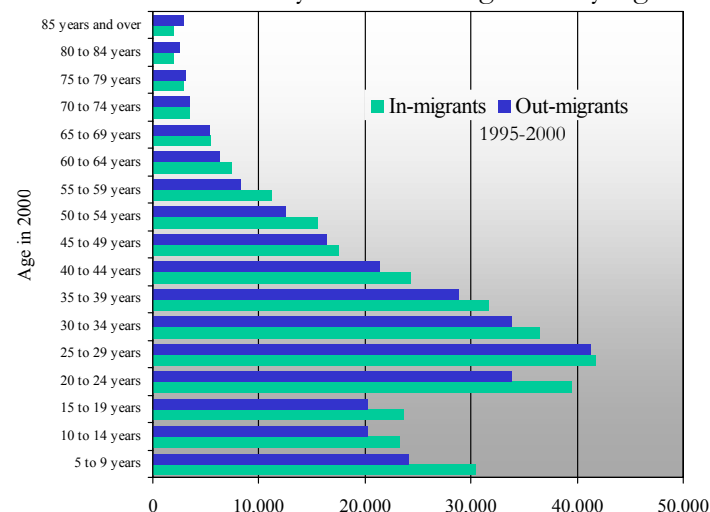
*Persons 5 years and older in 2000

Population impacts

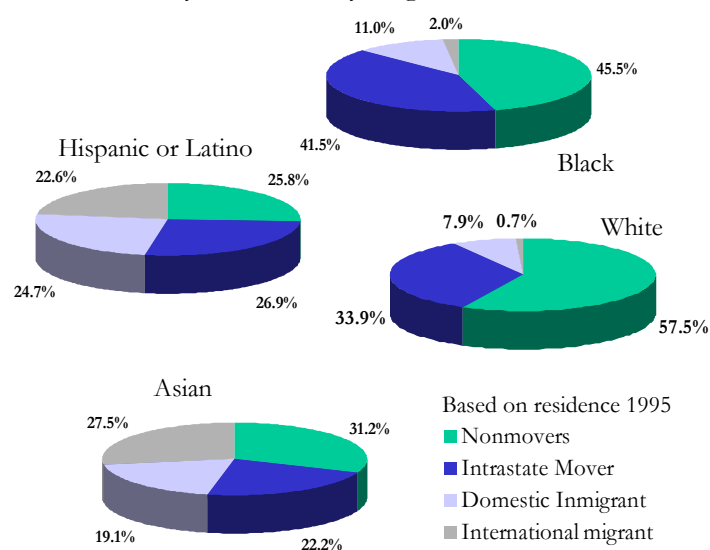
In terms of population growth, migration—both domestic and international—increased the size of state population by 78,000 persons or 2.1 percent during the 1995-2000 period. Natural increase—the effect of births and deaths during the same period—resulted in growth of 76,000 persons.

The age pattern of Kentucky migration shows surprisingly that the state had net in-migration in all age groups under 75 years. As expected, younger working ages (20-39) had the largest domestic flows and international immigration, but historically the state has endured net out-migration of young adults, especially under age 30. At least during the 1995-2000 period, the state reversed the net loss of young adults. Those ages 20-24 years, especially, had a relatively large domestic net gain (5,600) supplemented by international migration (7,400). Also unexpected, the net in-migration of relatively large numbers of children indicates that the state has been attracting families, especially young families with children under 10 years.

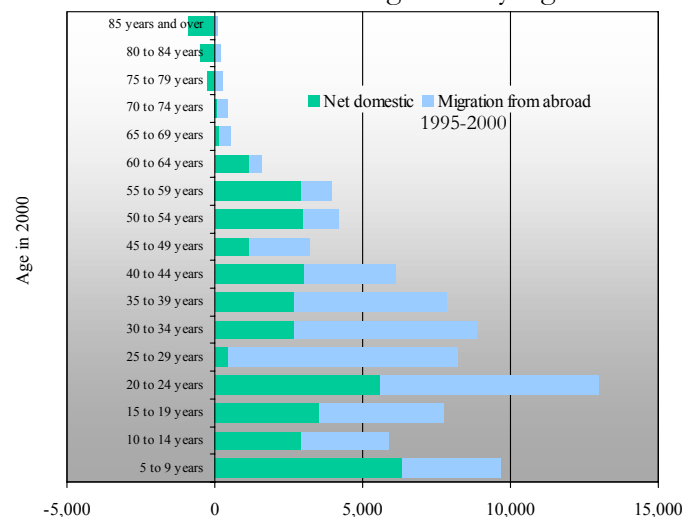
Kentucky Domestic Migration by Age



Kentucky Residents by Migration Status 2000



Kentucky Domestic Net Migration & International Migration by Age



Migration Status of Kentucky Residents 1995-2000 by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Age

| | Persons 5 years and older in 2000 | Nonmovers | Movers | Intrastate movers | Domestic immigrants | Domestic outmigrants* | Domestic net migration | Movers from abroad |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total | 3,776,230 | 2,112,135 | 1,664,095 | 1,299,535 | 318,579 | 284,452 | 34,127 | 45,981 |
| Male | 1,838,610 | 1,019,192 | 819,418 | 629,222 | 163,929 | 144,452 | 19,477 | 26,267 |
| Female | 1,937,620 | 1,092,943 | 844,677 | 670,313 | 154,650 | 140,000 | 14,650 | 19,714 |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White alone | 3,411,317 | 1,958,300 | 1,453,017 | 1,157,706 | 269,820 | 241,779 | 28,041 | 25,491 |
| Black or African American alone | 270,040 | 122,916 | 147,124 | 112,160 | 29,599 | 26,985 | 2,614 | 5,365 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 8,615 | 3,410 | 5,205 | 2,874 | 2,089 | 1,421 | 668 | 242 |
| Asian alone | 26,795 | 8,397 | 18,398 | 5,951 | 5,108 | 5,576 | -468 | 7,339 |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 1,064 | 290 | 774 | 283 | 294 | 257 | 37 | 197 |
| Some other race alone | 19,243 | 3,425 | 15,818 | 5,716 | 5,232 | 3,257 | 1,975 | 4,870 |
| Two or more races | 39,156 | 15,397 | 23,759 | 14,845 | 6,437 | 5,177 | 1,260 | 2,477 |
| Hispanic Origin | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 49,770 | 12,848 | 36,922 | 13,400 | 12,288 | 8,609 | 3,679 | 11,234 |
| not Hispanic or Latino | 3,726,460 | 2,099,287 | 1,627,173 | 1,286,135 | 306,291 | 275,843 | 30,448 | 34,747 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 5 to 9 years | 278,885 | 121,445 | 157,440 | 123,672 | 30,434 | 24,094 | 6,340 | 3,334 |
| 10 to 14 years | 280,178 | 152,673 | 127,505 | 101,349 | 23,219 | 20,291 | 2,928 | 2,937 |
| 15 to 19 years | 284,604 | 157,327 | 127,277 | 99,342 | 23,715 | 20,195 | 3,520 | 4,220 |
| 20 to 24 years | 286,166 | 85,783 | 200,383 | 153,521 | 39,498 | 33,879 | 5,619 | 7,364 |
| 25 to 29 years | 280,225 | 69,630 | 210,595 | 161,085 | 41,740 | 41,302 | 438 | 7,770 |
| 30 to 34 years | 285,787 | 104,935 | 180,852 | 138,157 | 36,538 | 33,847 | 2,691 | 6,157 |
| 35 to 39 years | 323,402 | 162,076 | 161,326 | 124,578 | 31,598 | 28,908 | 2,690 | 5,150 |
| 40 to 44 years | 324,370 | 194,712 | 129,658 | 102,152 | 24,386 | 21,359 | 3,027 | 3,120 |
| 45 to 49 years | 294,589 | 198,285 | 96,304 | 76,751 | 17,522 | 16,335 | 1,187 | 2,031 |
| 50 to 54 years | 261,477 | 185,308 | 76,169 | 59,481 | 15,494 | 12,498 | 2,996 | 1,194 |
| 55 to 59 years | 205,154 | 152,775 | 52,379 | 40,146 | 11,203 | 8,287 | 2,916 | 1,030 |
| 60 to 64 years | 167,725 | 130,342 | 37,383 | 29,500 | 7,450 | 6,278 | 1,172 | 433 |
| 65 to 69 years | 146,288 | 117,792 | 28,496 | 22,713 | 5,433 | 5,270 | 163 | 350 |
| 70 to 74 years | 129,249 | 105,625 | 23,624 | 19,816 | 3,481 | 3,391 | 90 | 327 |
| 75 to 79 years | 104,564 | 83,380 | 21,184 | 18,082 | 2,852 | 3,131 | -279 | 250 |
| 80 to 84 years | 67,003 | 51,518 | 15,485 | 13,271 | 2,017 | 2,492 | -475 | 197 |
| 85 years and over | 56,564 | 38,529 | 18,035 | 15,919 | 1,999 | 2,895 | -896 | 117 |
| *Kentucky residents in 1995 | | | | | | | | |

Nearly half of the state's Asian population and Latinos in 2000 had moved to Kentucky since 1995.

Reflecting the recent in-migration of minorities, the migration status of Kentucky residents varied significantly by race and ethnicity. Whites were the only group that the majority (58 percent) did not change residence (intrastate, domestic, or international) during the five year period. Forty-six percent of Blacks, one third of Asians, and one fourth of Latinos were nonmovers. Nearly half of both Asians and Latinos had moved to Kentucky from elsewhere in the U.S. or abroad. Of Asians, 19.

percent were domestic in-migrants and 27 percent were recent international migrants. Of Hispanics or Latinos, 25 percent had made the move from another state and 23 percent had crossed the U.S. border moving to Kentucky.

Although minorities still make up relatively small shares of the state population, migration is fueling high rates of growth among the state's minority populations. The 2000 census revealed decennial growth of 73 percent for Asians and 173 percent for Latinos.

Labor force impacts

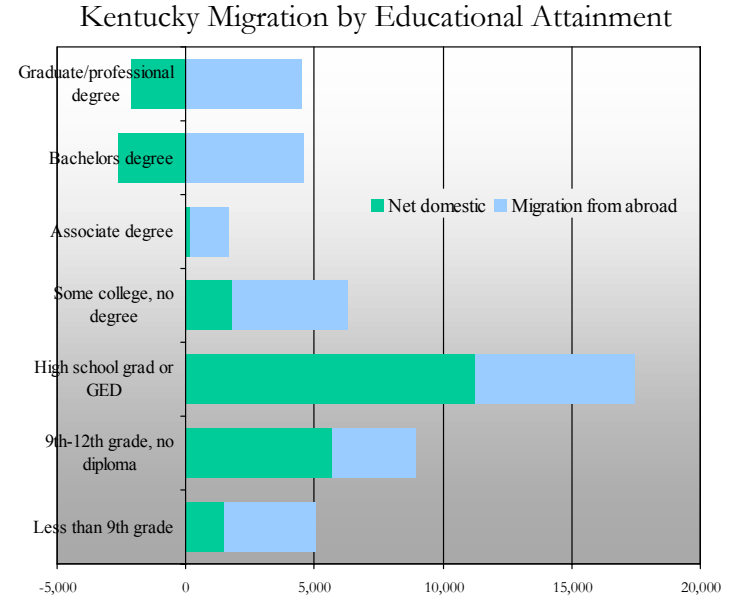
Of the 1,798,000 employed Kentucky residents in 2000, 152,000 or 9 percent had moved to the state during the previous five years from elsewhere in the U.S. and an additional 22,000 or one percent had moved from abroad. During the same period, 144,000 persons employed in 2000 moved from Kentucky to another state or the District of Columbia. Domestic migration increased the size of the state workforce by 7,800 employed persons.

How migration affected the quality of the state workforce is revealed by looking at the educational characteristics of migrants and the industries and occupations in which they are employed. Domestic migration has resulted in the state losing persons with bachelors degree or higher, employed in professional occupations in the new information industries, professions and sciences. International migration, however, has made up for Kentucky's losses to other states.

Migrants were generally better educated than the overall population. Of all state residents 25 years and older in 2000, 17 percent were college graduates. Of those who move into Kentucky from elsewhere in the U.S., 29 percent had a bachelors degree or above. Migrants leaving the state and international migrants were even better educated. A third of both domestic out-migrants and migrants from abroad were college graduates. Domestic migration over the five-year period resulted in the state losing a net of 5,000 college educated persons. However, Kentucky attracted 9,000 persons with college degree from outside the U.S.

Although many international migrants have achieved higher education, 13 percent had less than a 9th grade education—a proportion comparable to all state residents 25 years and older. Less than five percent of domestic migrants had no more than a grade school education.

Persons employed in professional occupations were the most migratory of workers—the most likely to have moved during the 5-year period. Of employed civilians 16 years and older, one in four who moved between Kentucky and elsewhere in the U.S.

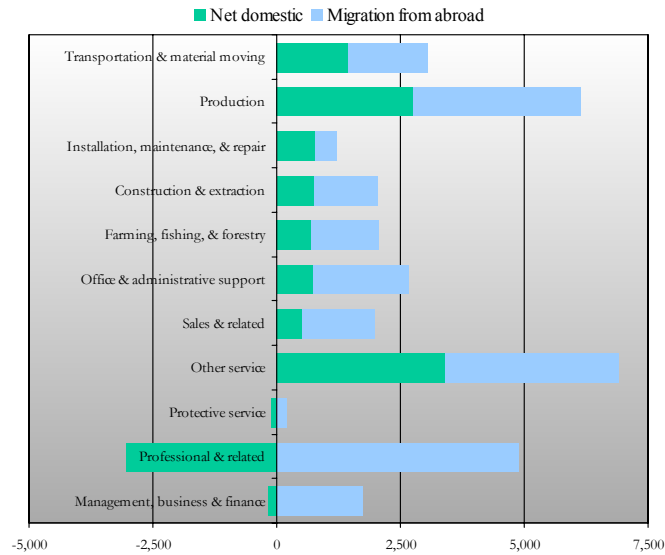


worked in professional and related jobs. More professionals migrated away than entered the state resulting in a net loss of 3,000 workers in these skilled occupations. However, countering this loss to other states, nearly 5,000 international migrants to the state worked in professional jobs.

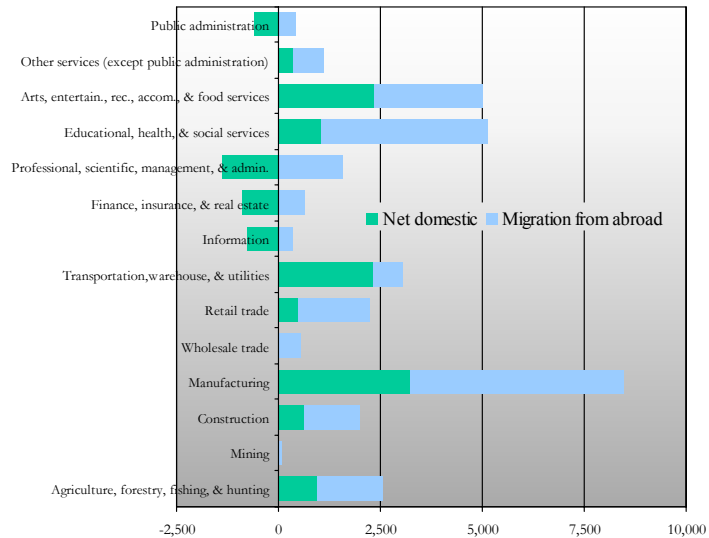
Kentucky attracted more workers from other states than it lost in most occupational categories, however, with the largest net gains occurring in service jobs (3,400) and production jobs (2,800).

Looking at the industries in which migrants worked reveals that the state lost workers in the new information industries, finance, insurance, real estate, as well as the scientific, professional, and managerial industries. The largest net gains occurred in manufacturing, transportation, warehousing, utilities, recreation, and accommodation services.

Kentucky Migration by Occupation



Kentucky Migration by Industry



Kentucky Domestic Migration and Migration from Abroad by Industry 1995-2000

| | Employed civilians 2000 | Domestic immigrants | Domestic outmigrants | Net domestic migration | Movers from abroad |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Employed civilian population 16 years and older | 1,798,264 | 151,999 | 144,202 | 7,797 | 21,754 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting | 40,017 | 1,986 | 1,038 | 948 | 1,604 |
| Mining | 19,712 | 647 | 616 | 31 | 46 |
| Construction | 129,618 | 8,768 | 8,123 | 645 | 1,335 |
| Manufacturing | 315,774 | 24,529 | 21,285 | 3,244 | 5,219 |
| Wholesale trade | 60,854 | 4,846 | 4,856 | -10 | 535 |
| Retail trade | 217,164 | 18,173 | 17,684 | 489 | 1,747 |
| Transportation, warehouse, & utilities | 108,738 | 9,421 | 7,085 | 2,336 | 705 |
| Information | 39,303 | 4,276 | 5,065 | -789 | 339 |
| Finance, insurance, & real estate | 97,350 | 8,446 | 9,340 | -894 | 655 |
| Professional, scientific, management, & admin. | 111,878 | 12,527 | 13,892 | -1,365 | 1,585 |
| Educational, health, & social services | 365,605 | 30,721 | 29,666 | 1,055 | 4,103 |
| Arts, entertain., rec., accom., & food services | 129,973 | 15,203 | 12,855 | 2,348 | 2,684 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 85,150 | 7,668 | 7,299 | 369 | 765 |
| Public administration | 77,128 | 4,788 | 5,398 | -610 | 432 |

Kentucky Domestic Migration and Migration from Abroad by Occupation 1995-2000

| | Employed civilians 2000 | Domestic immigrants | Domestic outmigrants | Net domestic migration | Movers from abroad |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Employed civilian population 16 years and older | 1,798,264 | 151,999 | 144,202 | 7,797 | 21,754 |
| Management, business & finance | 202,660 | 21,334 | 21,485 | -151 | 1,741 |
| Professional & related | 312,565 | 33,710 | 36,744 | -3,034 | 4,887 |
| Protective service | 29,497 | 2,208 | 2,335 | -127 | 208 |
| Other service | 227,168 | 19,430 | 16,020 | 3,410 | 3,481 |
| Sales & related | 192,055 | 17,332 | 16,830 | 502 | 1,458 |
| Office & administrative support | 265,383 | 20,944 | 20,201 | 743 | 1,916 |
| Farming, fishing, & forestry | 16,270 | 1,148 | 448 | 700 | 1,357 |
| Construction & extraction | 116,849 | 7,309 | 6,554 | 755 | 1,293 |
| Installation, maintenance, & repair | 81,813 | 5,672 | 4,890 | 782 | 451 |
| Production | 212,593 | 13,320 | 10,565 | 2,755 | 3,379 |
| Transportation & material moving | 141,411 | 9,592 | 8,130 | 1,462 | 1,583 |

Kentucky Domestic Migration and Migration from Abroad by Education 1995-2000

| | Persons 25 years & older | Domestic immigrants | Domestic outmigrants | Net domestic migration | Movers from abroad |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Persons 25 years and older | 2,646,397 | 201,713 | 185,993 | 15,720 | 28,126 |
| Less than 9th grade | 309,293 | 9,752 | 8,241 | 1,511 | 3,577 |
| 9th-12th grade, no diploma | 375,707 | 21,984 | 16,279 | 5,705 | 3,239 |
| High school grade or GED | 888,277 | 52,688 | 41,433 | 11,255 | 6,211 |
| Some college, no degree | 490,170 | 46,469 | 44,650 | 1,819 | 4,493 |
| Associate degree | 129,481 | 13,042 | 12,851 | 191 | 1,503 |
| Bachelors degree | 271,418 | 36,378 | 39,006 | -2,628 | 4,583 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 182,051 | 21,400 | 23,533 | -2,133 | 4,520 |

Conclusions

Migration is a demographic process responding to social, economic, or environmental factors that motivate people to move to a different residence. Although migration has consequences for population and workforce, it should not be regarded as the primary *causal factor*. Kentucky migration is *symptomatic* of underlying conditions in the state. Examining migration—the selectivity of migrants and how it affects the population—may reveal some of the causes of why people migrate to Kentucky or why they leave the state. Three trends in recent Kentucky migration are worth noting

1. International migration and the domestic migration of minority populations—especially Asians and Latinos—will further diversify the state population and sustain population growth. The influx of racial and ethnic minorities, albeit still relatively small in numbers, is occurring at rates that could double or triple the size of some of state’s minority groups over a decade. These newcomers are often younger, more likely to have children than the native, older, White majority population. International migration is responding to demand in the state for both the highly skilled and educated workers as well as less skilled labor. Compared to many parts of the U.S., Kentucky is late in the game as a destination of the international migrant. Migration flows to the state from abroad are now established and we can expect the flows to increase for many years.

2. Domestic net out-migration of the college educated and workers in professional and scientific occupations depletes the state’s human capital. Although the state’s domestic in-migrants are better educated than the general population, Kentucky’s domestic out-migrants have been more representative of the college educated and more likely to be employed in professions or technical occupations. The Commonwealth of Kentucky has made substantial investments in higher education. Keeping more of the graduates of our state universities and community colleges employed in Kentucky would help insure that this investment pays off.

3. Kentucky has benefited from a national trend of domestic migration away from large population states, the primary destinations for international migrants entering the U.S. This domestic movement has been to the American Heartland—including the Midwest, the Plains, and the Western mountain states. In particular, Kentucky has been attracting families with children and has been experiencing substantial net in-migration of children. This trend counters the state’s long-term decline in natural increase and its relatively low and stable birth rates. Not all parts of the state, however, are experiencing this specific influx. As shown in the county migration data that are appended, this domestic migration is primarily benefiting the suburban counties in the state’s major metropolitan areas. The state’s metropolitan areas have also attracted the lion’s share of Kentucky’s international migrants. Local school officials in these metropolitan districts should not rely on just recent live births to project school enrollments.

Is this selective migration reflective of residential preferences indicating that Kentucky is seen as a good place to raise and educate children? If so, Kentucky should capitalize on this trend and promote the quality of life that attracts this market.

References

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Migration Status of Kentucky County Residents 1995-2000

| | Persons 5 years & older in 2000 | Nonmovers | Movers | Moved within county | Domestic in- migrants | Domestic out- migrants | Domestic net migration | International migrants |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Adair County | 16,159 | 9,445 | 6,714 | 3,869 | 2,691 | 2,558 | 133 | 154 |
| Allen County | 16,604 | 9,476 | 7,128 | 4,109 | 2,953 | 2,349 | 604 | 66 |
| Anderson County | 17,677 | 10,125 | 7,552 | 3,722 | 3,715 | 2,594 | 1,121 | 115 |
| Ballard County | 7,772 | 4,770 | 3,002 | 1,755 | 1,216 | 1,224 | -8 | 31 |
| Barren County | 35,627 | 19,938 | 15,689 | 10,028 | 5,489 | 4,537 | 952 | 172 |
| Bath County | 10,351 | 6,382 | 3,969 | 2,111 | 1,827 | 1,477 | 350 | 31 |
| Bell County | 28,257 | 17,841 | 10,416 | 6,814 | 3,449 | 4,476 | -1,027 | 153 |
| Boone County | 79,175 | 38,055 | 41,120 | 14,584 | 25,232 | 16,896 | 8,336 | 1,304 |
| Bourbon County | 18,101 | 10,039 | 8,062 | 4,866 | 3,023 | 3,452 | -429 | 173 |
| Boyd County | 47,033 | 27,690 | 19,343 | 11,058 | 7,903 | 9,503 | -1,600 | 382 |
| Boyle County | 26,163 | 13,515 | 12,648 | 5,921 | 6,402 | 5,851 | 551 | 325 |
| Bracken County | 7,738 | 4,865 | 2,873 | 1,647 | 1,209 | 1,705 | -496 | 17 |
| Breathitt County | 15,175 | 10,402 | 4,773 | 3,025 | 1,672 | 2,231 | -559 | 76 |
| Breckinridge County | 17,515 | 10,959 | 6,556 | 3,485 | 2,988 | 2,424 | 564 | 83 |
| Bullitt County | 56,802 | 33,269 | 23,533 | 10,018 | 13,305 | 8,796 | 4,509 | 210 |
| Butler County | 12,177 | 7,841 | 4,336 | 2,442 | 1,758 | 1,518 | 240 | 136 |
| Caldwell County | 12,362 | 7,756 | 4,606 | 2,761 | 1,821 | 1,985 | -164 | 24 |
| Calloway County | 32,511 | 16,745 | 15,766 | 6,643 | 8,341 | 6,536 | 1,805 | 782 |
| Campbell County | 82,536 | 48,639 | 33,897 | 19,109 | 14,173 | 15,513 | -1,340 | 615 |
| Carlisle County | 5,032 | 3,209 | 1,823 | 888 | 935 | 767 | 168 | 0 |
| Carroll County | 9,455 | 4,852 | 4,603 | 2,621 | 1,910 | 1,912 | -2 | 72 |
| Carter County | 25,154 | 16,646 | 8,508 | 5,342 | 3,144 | 3,350 | -206 | 22 |
| Casey County | 14,505 | 9,244 | 5,261 | 3,050 | 2,056 | 1,960 | 96 | 155 |
| Christian County | 65,108 | 26,741 | 38,367 | 13,515 | 22,377 | 23,528 | -1,151 | 2,475 |
| Clark County | 30,963 | 16,110 | 14,853 | 8,595 | 6,042 | 5,630 | 412 | 216 |
| Clay County | 23,170 | 15,306 | 7,864 | 4,701 | 3,018 | 2,953 | 65 | 145 |
| Clinton County | 9,026 | 6,075 | 2,951 | 2,034 | 797 | 979 | -182 | 120 |
| Crittenden County | 8,890 | 5,770 | 3,120 | 1,642 | 1,441 | 1,915 | -474 | 37 |
| Cumberland County | 6,746 | 4,483 | 2,263 | 1,346 | 903 | 873 | 30 | 14 |
| Daviess County | 85,314 | 46,997 | 38,317 | 27,193 | 10,667 | 13,027 | -2,360 | 457 |
| Edmonson County | 10,958 | 7,028 | 3,930 | 1,814 | 2,098 | 1,388 | 710 | 18 |
| Elliott County | 6,311 | 4,361 | 1,950 | 880 | 1,061 | 892 | 169 | 9 |
| Estill County | 14,370 | 8,375 | 5,995 | 3,953 | 2,042 | 1,844 | 198 | 0 |
| Fayette County | 244,455 | 103,984 | 140,471 | 71,449 | 60,745 | 58,160 | 2,585 | 8,277 |
| Fleming County | 12,882 | 7,891 | 4,991 | 3,065 | 1,878 | 1,769 | 109 | 48 |

Domestic migration includes movement between Kentucky counties.

Migration Status of Kentucky County Residents 1995-2000 (continued)

| | Persons 5 years & older in 2000 | Nonmovers | Movers | Moved within county | Domestic in- migrants | Domestic out- migrants | Domestic net migration | International migrants |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Floyd County | 39,873 | 27,221 | 12,652 | 7,836 | 4,602 | 4,954 | -352 | 214 |
| Franklin County | 44,777 | 22,897 | 21,880 | 12,619 | 8,578 | 7,119 | 1,459 | 683 |
| Fulton County | 7,282 | 4,093 | 3,189 | 1,595 | 1,535 | 1,544 | -9 | 59 |
| Gallatin County | 7,265 | 3,980 | 3,285 | 1,196 | 2,085 | 832 | 1,253 | 4 |
| Garrard County | 13,904 | 7,224 | 6,680 | 2,744 | 3,827 | 2,364 | 1,463 | 109 |
| Grant County | 20,596 | 10,581 | 10,015 | 3,951 | 5,934 | 3,992 | 1,942 | 130 |
| Graves County | 34,584 | 20,810 | 13,774 | 8,619 | 4,882 | 4,995 | -113 | 273 |
| Grayson County | 22,525 | 13,071 | 9,454 | 6,200 | 3,166 | 3,062 | 104 | 88 |
| Green County | 10,921 | 7,472 | 3,449 | 1,664 | 1,738 | 1,338 | 400 | 47 |
| Greenup County | 34,736 | 22,296 | 12,440 | 6,538 | 5,787 | 5,923 | -136 | 115 |
| Hancock County | 7,799 | 4,475 | 3,324 | 1,774 | 1,525 | 1,146 | 379 | 25 |
| Hardin County | 87,416 | 42,435 | 44,981 | 20,541 | 21,558 | 26,343 | -4,785 | 2,882 |
| Harlan County | 31,168 | 21,924 | 9,244 | 7,453 | 1,694 | 4,251 | -2,557 | 97 |
| Harrison County | 16,819 | 9,285 | 7,534 | 4,275 | 3,213 | 2,236 | 977 | 46 |
| Hart County | 16,303 | 9,930 | 6,373 | 3,618 | 2,665 | 1,968 | 697 | 90 |
| Henderson County | 42,006 | 23,304 | 18,702 | 12,443 | 6,036 | 6,260 | -224 | 223 |
| Henry County | 14,015 | 8,070 | 5,945 | 2,640 | 3,182 | 3,055 | 127 | 123 |
| Hickman County | 4,985 | 3,346 | 1,639 | 931 | 706 | 849 | -143 | 2 |
| Hopkins County | 43,705 | 27,072 | 16,633 | 11,240 | 5,219 | 5,803 | -584 | 174 |
| Jackson County | 12,614 | 8,368 | 4,246 | 2,520 | 1,685 | 1,209 | 476 | 41 |
| Jefferson County | 647,008 | 346,923 | 300,085 | 207,338 | 81,084 | 100,054 | -18,970 | 11,663 |
| Jessamine County | 36,159 | 17,142 | 19,017 | 7,504 | 11,173 | 8,269 | 2,904 | 340 |
| Johnson County | 22,018 | 14,377 | 7,641 | 5,176 | 2,350 | 3,478 | -1,128 | 115 |
| Kenton County | 140,369 | 77,555 | 62,814 | 33,334 | 28,401 | 28,920 | -519 | 1,079 |
| Knott County | 16,607 | 11,947 | 4,660 | 2,916 | 1,642 | 2,052 | -410 | 102 |
| Knox County | 29,564 | 18,515 | 11,049 | 6,582 | 4,289 | 3,457 | 832 | 178 |
| Larue County | 12,575 | 7,560 | 5,015 | 2,583 | 2,408 | 2,358 | 50 | 24 |
| Laurel County | 48,965 | 29,033 | 19,932 | 10,682 | 9,036 | 5,645 | 3,391 | 214 |
| Lawrence County | 14,661 | 9,272 | 5,389 | 3,010 | 2,373 | 1,753 | 620 | 6 |
| Lee County | 7,513 | 4,726 | 2,787 | 1,437 | 1,335 | 867 | 468 | 15 |
| Leslie County | 11,640 | 8,742 | 2,898 | 2,010 | 872 | 1,881 | -1,009 | 16 |
| Letcher County | 23,868 | 17,329 | 6,539 | 4,536 | 1,947 | 3,307 | -1,360 | 56 |
| Lewis County | 13,218 | 9,070 | 4,148 | 2,621 | 1,505 | 1,696 | -191 | 22 |
| Lincoln County | 21,753 | 12,244 | 9,509 | 4,858 | 4,558 | 3,089 | 1,469 | 93 |
| Livingston County | 9,282 | 6,313 | 2,969 | 1,363 | 1,593 | 1,248 | 345 | 13 |

Migration Status of Kentucky County Residents 1995-2000 (continued)

| | Persons 5 years & older in 2000 | Nonmovers | Movers | Moved within county | Domestic in- migrants | Domestic out- migrants | Domestic net migration | International migrants |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Logan County | 24,745 | 14,074 | 10,671 | 6,758 | 3,790 | 4,053 | -263 | 123 |
| Lyon County | 7,777 | 5,226 | 2,551 | 734 | 1,771 | 1,824 | -53 | 46 |
| McCracken County | 61,594 | 34,995 | 26,599 | 14,815 | 11,447 | 11,601 | -154 | 337 |
| McCreary County | 15,960 | 9,735 | 6,225 | 4,314 | 1,872 | 1,798 | 74 | 39 |
| McLean County | 9,279 | 5,863 | 3,416 | 1,904 | 1,448 | 1,148 | 300 | 64 |
| Madison County | 66,370 | 29,201 | 37,169 | 17,932 | 18,571 | 11,573 | 6,998 | 666 |
| Magoffin County | 12,391 | 8,898 | 3,493 | 2,527 | 942 | 1,301 | -359 | 24 |
| Marion County | 17,011 | 10,719 | 6,292 | 3,578 | 2,517 | 2,379 | 138 | 197 |
| Marshall County | 28,535 | 18,284 | 10,251 | 5,122 | 4,991 | 3,690 | 1,301 | 138 |
| Martin County | 11,683 | 8,084 | 3,599 | 2,348 | 1,247 | 1,900 | -653 | 4 |
| Mason County | 15,731 | 9,287 | 6,444 | 3,828 | 2,486 | 3,447 | -961 | 130 |
| Meade County | 24,040 | 12,536 | 11,504 | 3,752 | 7,216 | 3,828 | 3,388 | 536 |
| Menifee County | 6,172 | 3,950 | 2,222 | 936 | 1,266 | 865 | 401 | 20 |
| Mercer County | 19,457 | 10,671 | 8,786 | 5,073 | 3,550 | 3,203 | 347 | 163 |
| Metcalfe County | 9,399 | 5,809 | 3,590 | 1,879 | 1,676 | 1,125 | 551 | 35 |
| Monroe County | 11,022 | 6,681 | 4,341 | 2,915 | 1,291 | 1,459 | -168 | 135 |
| Montgomery County | 21,026 | 11,542 | 9,484 | 5,384 | 4,000 | 3,061 | 939 | 100 |
| Morgan County | 13,190 | 8,491 | 4,699 | 2,155 | 2,487 | 1,626 | 861 | 57 |
| Muhlenberg County | 29,965 | 20,081 | 9,884 | 7,052 | 2,779 | 3,331 | -552 | 53 |
| Nelson County | 34,741 | 19,842 | 14,899 | 8,556 | 6,119 | 4,603 | 1,516 | 224 |
| Nicholas County | 6,385 | 3,736 | 2,649 | 1,434 | 1,206 | 890 | 316 | 9 |
| Ohio County | 21,500 | 13,496 | 8,004 | 4,962 | 2,935 | 2,531 | 404 | 107 |
| Oldham County | 43,130 | 23,060 | 20,070 | 5,198 | 14,583 | 9,098 | 5,485 | 289 |
| Owen County | 9,917 | 5,678 | 4,239 | 1,918 | 2,278 | 1,687 | 591 | 43 |
| Owsley County | 4,574 | 3,244 | 1,330 | 785 | 545 | 644 | -99 | 0 |
| Pendleton County | 13,400 | 7,667 | 5,733 | 2,687 | 2,979 | 2,233 | 746 | 67 |
| Perry County | 27,672 | 19,991 | 7,681 | 5,150 | 2,483 | 4,873 | -2,390 | 48 |
| Pike County | 64,554 | 43,593 | 20,961 | 15,164 | 5,580 | 8,932 | -3,352 | 217 |
| Powell County | 12,323 | 6,977 | 5,346 | 3,237 | 2,101 | 1,774 | 327 | 8 |
| Pulaski County | 52,874 | 30,748 | 22,126 | 13,485 | 8,282 | 6,291 | 1,991 | 359 |
| Robertson County | 2,135 | 1,289 | 846 | 397 | 447 | 304 | 143 | 2 |
| Rockcastle County | 15,583 | 9,984 | 5,599 | 3,438 | 2,139 | 2,055 | 84 | 22 |
| Rowan County | 20,919 | 10,512 | 10,407 | 4,363 | 5,702 | 4,267 | 1,435 | 342 |
| Russell County | 15,415 | 9,928 | 5,487 | 3,437 | 2,002 | 2,202 | -200 | 48 |
| Scott County | 30,583 | 13,727 | 16,856 | 7,136 | 9,256 | 5,844 | 3,412 | 464 |

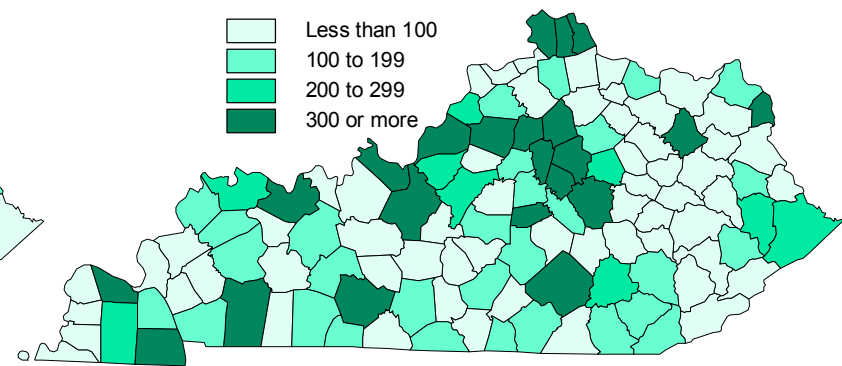
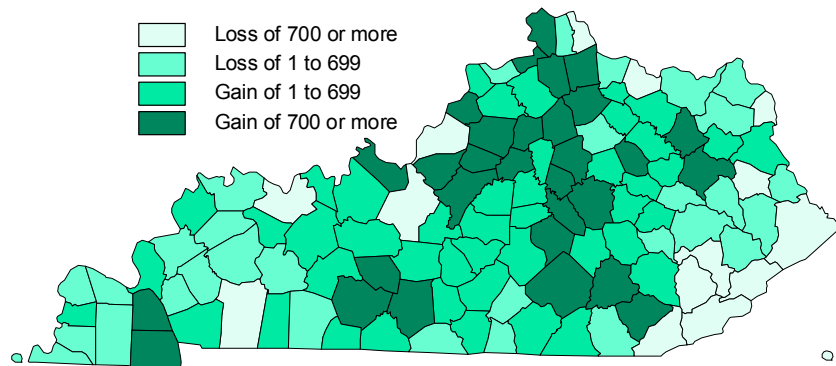
Migration Status of Kentucky County Residents 1995-2000 (continued)

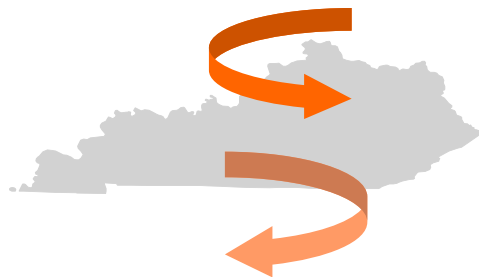
| | Persons 5 years & older in 2000 | Nonmovers | Movers | Moved within county | Domestic in- migrants | Domestic out- migrants | Domestic net migration | International migrants |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Shelby County | 30,945 | 15,174 | 15,771 | 7,024 | 7,893 | 5,537 | 2,356 | 854 |
| Simpson County | 15,204 | 8,141 | 7,063 | 4,271 | 2,641 | 2,545 | 96 | 151 |
| Spencer County | 10,907 | 5,444 | 5,463 | 1,661 | 3,724 | 1,542 | 2,182 | 78 |
| Taylor County | 21,598 | 12,644 | 8,954 | 5,618 | 3,256 | 3,183 | 73 | 80 |
| Todd County | 11,087 | 6,730 | 4,357 | 2,129 | 2,151 | 2,091 | 60 | 77 |
| Trigg County | 11,843 | 7,190 | 4,653 | 2,039 | 2,478 | 1,981 | 497 | 136 |
| Trimble County | 7,580 | 4,140 | 3,440 | 1,423 | 1,987 | 1,357 | 630 | 30 |
| Union County | 14,677 | 8,915 | 5,762 | 2,996 | 2,579 | 2,299 | 280 | 187 |
| Warren County | 86,711 | 39,599 | 47,112 | 23,256 | 21,799 | 17,318 | 4,481 | 2,057 |
| Washington County | 10,258 | 6,423 | 3,835 | 1,919 | 1,871 | 1,363 | 508 | 45 |
| Wayne County | 18,581 | 11,770 | 6,811 | 4,525 | 2,134 | 1,723 | 411 | 152 |
| Webster County | 13,241 | 7,974 | 5,267 | 2,640 | 2,429 | 2,538 | -109 | 198 |
| Whitley County | 33,566 | 20,690 | 12,876 | 7,141 | 5,544 | 6,023 | -479 | 191 |
| Wolfe County | 6,605 | 4,275 | 2,330 | 1,390 | 904 | 1,188 | -284 | 36 |
| Woodford County | 21,808 | 12,001 | 9,807 | 3,750 | 5,739 | 5,433 | 306 | 318 |

Domestic Net Migration

1995-2000

International Migration





2004

**Kentucky Population Research
Kentucky State Data Center
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